THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY. SEPT. 6. 1864. NO. 155.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having connected with the Establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Hood's Army.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, Sept. 4.—Our army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point. All the trains were brought off safely.

The Federals entered Atlanta in column by the Peachtree road on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, left a garrison and post command in possession of the city and passed through to join the main army. They are very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, the enemy opened the most furious cannonade on the city to which it has been exposed since the enemy made his appearance here. It lasted for about two hours, our batteries replying most effectively. No loss of life or limb and but little to property.

It is reported that the enemy are massing heavily, infantry, cavalry and artillery, on our extreme right, near the Weldon Railroad, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the Southside railroad, or for another grand raid. All quiet in front. Weather intensely hot.

Death of Gen. Morgan.

BRISTOL, Sept. 5.—Brigadier General John H. Morgan was killed at Greenville yesterday and his body will reach here this evening.

The Battle of Ream's Station.

The fighting at Ream's Station was desperate and the behaviour of our troops glorious, but considering our heavy losses, the subsequent situation of the armies and the prospects of the future, we cannot see that there was much victory in it, certainly nothing very decisive. Of the present situation and that which is to happen, the Wilmington *Journal* says:

> We have at length found out that although we whipped the enemy last week at Ream's Station, ten miles South of Petersburg, he still holds a position on the road (Petersburg & Weldon) at the Yellow House some four miles from Petersburg, and perhaps nearer.
>
> A "reliable gentleman" came through yesterday from Richmond, via Danville. He is impressed with the idea that something very mysterious is going to happen. Lee is going to flank Grant, or Beauregard to blow him up, or Mr. Mallory's ships and gunboats, to take to dry land fighting on their own hook.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—We learn that a protracted meeting was commenced at Dr. Craven's (M. E.) Church, on Sunday night last. We presume it will continue during the present week and probably longer. Dr. Craven labors most acceptably to his people, with whom and in fact the whole community he is very popular. We suppose he will be assisted during the series of meetings by some of the local ministers and probably others.

We regret to see the announcement of the death of Sergt H. W. Ayer, 48th Regiment, in the battles of Ream's station. Mr. Ayer was a young man of fine impulses and generous disposition, and we deeply lament his fall. His wife and relatives have our sincere sympathies.

Crinoline is fast disappearing in Parisian circles. At the watering places it is quite abandoned, and, it is said, that in another twelve month that crinoline will be unknown in Paris.

A gentleman just from New Orleans informs the Canton *Citizen* that the yellow fever was raging there, and the deaths were 250 per day.

A gentleman writing to the *Confederate Union* from Albany, Ga., says: "We have the most promising crops of sugar cane and corn that we have ever had in this section of the State. I am certain the corn crop will yield a third more than ever known before."

A chimney, built in 1798, in an old house in Northampton, Massachusetts, and lately taken down, furnished bricks enough to build three modern chimneys, and underpinning to a house, eight piers in a cellar, a cistern, and a drain three hundred feet long, besides a wagon load sold and a lot left.

The sexton in Atlanta reports thirty children killed by the enemy's shells.

SUGAR CANE.—A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian* says, it is not necessary to grind up the Chinese Sugar Cane immediately upon cutting it down. It is the generally received opinion that the cane must be ground up soon after it is cut, or it will not answer the purpose of making molasses. But experiment has shown that if the cane is cut and placed under cover, and placed in an upright position, so that the air can circulate through it, it will keep for months, and at the end of several months it can be ground up and will make very near as much molasses as if it had been ground up when first cut. This statement is made because there is an immense crop of it, and there will be very great difficulty in finding mills sufficient to grind it.

RELIGION IN GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—"Occasional," writing to the *Religious Herald* from camp near Petersburg, says: "The religious status of the army is decidedly hopeful, although the constant activity has not been favorable to religious exercises. Our chaplains generally have worked faithfully in the hospital and in the trenches and there have been not a few cases of conversion. In several of the brigades there have been interesting revivals, and there is every indication that we should have an extensive revival all through the army, if circumstances were allowable of uninterrupted services."

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE?—The Macon *Confederate* thus philosophises on the evils of the war:

This war has developed the accursed depravity of human nature. In the South it has unmasked the swindler, the speculator, the extortioner, in all their hideous deformity. It has taught avarice to thirst like a vampire for the blood of poverty. It has made many forgetful of their obligations to God and their fellow man. In the North it has emboldened the harlot to walk in the sphere of the pure, the beautiful, the innocent. It has done away with the necessity of darkness to mantle the deeds of the mid-night robber and assassin. It has fired the breast of thousands with "the spirit of the first born Cain," prompting them to slay without cause, and to murder without provocation. It has induced vice to brand virture with its own shame, without the least semblance of truth. It has given sin a two fold sway over the passions of men, causing them to blaspheme the good and pure. It has verified man's inhumanity to man," in a cruel disregard of humanity. It has developed corruption in high places, fraud and rascality in low ones. It has brought reproach on the virtuous, wise and good. It has unloosened the hinges of society, and let forth the demons of murder, lust and rapine, to gloat upon the victims they assail.—In short, it has emboldened the devil to come forth and assume possession, as if his reign were already established.

THE FIRE IN AMERICUS, GA.—From a letter published in the Macon *Intelligencer*, we gather the annexed facts in regard to the late great fire in Americus. The fire broke out about five o'clock Tuesday evening. Two entire squares facing six streets on the public front are destroyed, together with considerable furniture stores and drugs; consuming also a large quantity of cotton, amounting to eight thousand bales. The principal losers are J. V. Price, warehouse, $50,000; J. O. Bird, $40,000; Wheatley, $60,000; W. A Hawkins, $28,000; Steward, 24,000; Jno. A Hall, $8,000; Greenwald, $10,000, besides Government property, consisting of tithe cotton—one hundred or more bales—and tithe wheat, with quartermasters stores of other descriptions. Besides this, about one hundred and fifty bales of private cotton, not under cover. The total loss amounted to about $3,300,000. The buildings consisted mostly of business houses, warerooms, store rooms, and mechanic shops. among them, however, were large hospital buildings, capable of accommodating two hundred patients, which were being arranged for two hundred more. Whether it was the work of an incendiary it is not yet ascertained.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's love—with a father's smile of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle forbearance—with a handful of flowers in a green and dainty meadow—with bird's nests admired, but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets—with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue and to the source of all good—to God himself.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—A "Soldier," who was brought out under the late call of Gov. Brown, makes the following shrewd suggestion through the Macon *Telegraph*: Allow me to make one suggestion to Gov. Brown through the columns of your valuable paper. That is, to issue another proclamation calling out all persons to the age of 57 years, from the fact that, when the call was made for troops to 55 years, so many of the people just then found out they were 56 years old. We now have them spotted, and I don't think they can jump again unless we catch them at it.

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE UPPER PART OF WAKE county, on Saturday last, two negro men, DOCTOR and SAM. Doctor is about 21 years old, five feet, eight or ten inches high, will weigh about 160, black, and a likely boy. Sam is about 20 years old, five feet six inches high, will weigh about 150, light or brown color, and a very likely boy. These boys came from Craven county and will no doubt attempt to get back as they have relations on my plantation, near the River in Fort Barnwell settlement. Our military authorities and others are requested to look out for them and secure them if possible before they get below our lines. I will give a reward of $100 each for their return to me ten miles West of Raleigh, or confinement in jail so I can get them. My Post Office is Morrisville, N. C. T. E. GASKINS.

Sept 6-d5t*

10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

SOLE AGENTS

in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music, Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARROR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 6-d1w

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Sept 6-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

E. E. HARRIS.

Aug 9-m&s1m

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.
August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partisan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,	$15,00
" " three "	8,00
" " one "	3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,	5,00
" " three "	3,00

To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily, or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks,' Monday,	5th "
Bevney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th "
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Busbee's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday,	16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th "
Laws', Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand; held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.—The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency; (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. M. JONES. } Assessors.

Aug 17-1m

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

" " " Congress Gaiters.

Gents " Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
Greensboro, N. C.

July 22-d1taw10w*

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864. }

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

Official:

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.

Aug 2-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office, }
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Secretary of State.

Sep 2-d&wtd

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-d&wtf E. E. HARRIS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE A BRICK MASON, WHO THOROUGHLY understands putting up, in brick-work, Boilers for making Sorgum Molasses. He can be hired by the day or by the Job. K. RAYNER.

Raleigh, Sept 6-d&w1t

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,

Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N.C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
Alpha Woolen Mills.

July 18-dtf

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,000 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.

July 25-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro,' N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at

Aug 27-tf PROGRESS OFEICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,

Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

2,500 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 3-dt.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 58 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,000 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200.000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,

Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.

Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

PRINTING!

THE

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Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

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Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.
Eastern	" " "	7 "
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Western	" " "	9 p. m.
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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1864.

The Fall of Atlanta [illegible]

There is no use in trying to underrate the disaster in Georgia. As went Bowling Green, Fort Donnelson, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Dalton, so goes Atlanta, and now our defeated army is at Lovejoy's Station on the Macon and Western Railroad, 30 miles south of Atlanta.— As Bragg was driven from Murfreesboro to Dalton, and Johnston from Dalton to the suburbs of Atlanta, so has Hood been driven out of Atlanta and to the point just named, 30 miles distant on the Macon road. We are to conclude, then, that if our reverses be the fault of Generalship the three have been alike inefficient; but is it not more likely that our disasters have been owing to the overwhelming numbers that the enemy have hurled against us? Bragg fought well at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and Johnston fell back before the enemy from Dalton to Atlanta, skirmishing and fighting all the way, bringing off all his stores and munitions of war; and Hood has no doubt made the very best fight for the possession of Atlanta that could be made under the circumstances. But then, of course, the parlor or street corner Generals will be found to decry or censure either of these [illegible] officers. For our own part we are willing to believe and do believe that all of them have done all that could be done with the material at their command.

But the fall of Atlanta, it must be admitted, is a terrible blow, and one that the whole power and all the energies of the government should at once be employed to retrieve, as far as may be. The loss of that place and the retreat of our army towards Macon uncovers the whole country between Atlanta and Augusta and gives Sherman temporary command of all the railroads leading out of Atlanta; and if he is sufficiently strong to follow up his successes, and our army should be forced to continue its retreat, he may press forward to Macon or Milledgeville and thus cut the Savanah road, the last link that connects us with Alabama, Mississippi and all the country between Georgia and the Mississippi river. And if not defeated or checked the forty thousand prisoners at Andersonville may be released. These are certainly not very pleasant reflections but we had better look the situation full in the face and weigh well all the disasters that may grow out of it.— But can Sherman follow up his recent successes? We hope not, and we believe not, provided the Georgians and Tennesseeans in his rear will rise up and do their duty. It is a burning shame that he should have been permitted to transport his supplies for these long weeks and months over three hundred miles of railroad running through *our* territory, without even an attempt at hindrance from the Confederates in his rear. Will they longer permit this state of things? We hope not. The entire reserve militia of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have been called out, and if they do not concentrate and destroy Sherman, or at least check his advance, he will soon have possession of our only remaining railway through Georgia, and then Alabama and Mississippi will be as completely isolated from the Confederacy as the Trans-Mississippi country now is. We have certainly arrived at a crisis in our struggle for independence and the importance and interest of the Virginia campaign is swallowed up in the rapid strides being made by the enemy in Georgia.

From a telegram from Lovejoys, Gen. Hood's headquarters on the 5th (yesterday,) it will be seen our army was then in line of battle at that place, and the enemy's advance close upon them. From this it would seem that more fighting must soon take place, and if our army is sufficiently strong to hold its ground all will be well, but if not Macon and the lower line of railroad will be in great danger.

Augusta is on the Savannah River, which stream forms the dividing line between South Carolina and Georgia. From Augusta to Atlanta the distance is 171 miles; from Atlanta to Macon 103; Atlanta to West Point 87; West Point to Montgomery 88; Savannah to Macon 190; Macon to Columbus 100; Macon to Andersonville 60. By a reference to these distances it will be seen that Hood's army is 30 miles South of Atlanta, on the Macon road, 74 from Macon and 134 from Andersonville, where the Yankee prisoners are confined, which will serve to dispel the idea that the prisoners are in danger.

The enemy entered and occupied Atlanta on Friday morning, but their main force passed on down the Macon road and now confront Hood at Lovejoy's Station. We suppose they can run their trains through to Jonesboro, 22 miles below Atlanta, by this time.

We are yet without details of the fight and of course can say nothing of the killed and wounded.

AFTER THE YANKEES.—We learn that a squad of men belonging to Col. Whitford's regiment recently made a raid on the Railroad below Newbern, throwing a train from the track and killing and capturing a number of Yankees, and negroes. This daring act of Col. Whitford's scouts is said to have caused considerable excitement among the Yankees in Newbern.

We fear that those who have been *speculating* on the Chicago Convention will make [illegible] prophets.

The Examiner on the North Carolina Elections.

We have been following the Richmond papers for [illegible] after [illegible], [illegible] the "loyal" [illegible] North Carolina, and we think we have found it at last: it is the population of the Hatteras banks, sometimes called "bankers." The *Examiner* says the recent election was a rebuke to both Holden and Vance—that Holden is a "traitor" and Vance is a "trimmer" and "demagogue," in fact no better.— When we consider that Gov. Vance is a candidate for Mr. Dortch's seat in the Senate, and an aspirant for the Presidency at the close of Mr. Davis' term, the following from a metropolitan organ [illegible] of wide circulation and extended influence—is rather a damper. We contend that the great mass of our people are loyal, even including the "Heroes of America" and the "Hatteras Bankers," but the Richmond press thinks otherwise. North Carolina has been patient under long suffering, and though her entire population have devoted themselves to the struggle in which we are engaged for independence with a unanimity and vigor not surpassed if equalled by any of the other States, the vacillating course of some of her office-holders, presses and public men, richly deserve the kicks we have received from our loving sisters to the North and South of us; for as long as some of our presses and officials hold up a large portion of our people as disloyal, there will be found jealous, narrow-minded persons in other States to do the same.

We do not approve or disapprove the following but give it as a choice excerpt from the *Examiner*.

In the din of arms we have failed to appreciate the result of a campaign in North Carolina scarcely inferior in importance to the most imposing events that have occurred in the field. It is something most trenchantly significant that, while fatigue with the war begins to pervade the entire North, a vote should be given in North Carolina, deemed the State most decidedly eager for peace of all in this Confederacy, indicating a still more determined resolution than ever to prosecute the war to the full realization of Southern independence. While the war feeling visibly grows weaker throughout the aggressive section, the South points her enemy to North Carolina, and defiantly shows him that there, in the very State in which he thought the sentiment of submission was strongest, the people vote by unprecedented and unexpected majorities their increasing determination to fight on without variableness or shadow of turning. No election that has occurred in the Confederacy has possessed half the significance which attaches to this in North Carolina. To the domestic traitors who dared to dishonor our cause by a cowardly defection, at this crisis of agony and danger, the result was appalling as if the earth had opened to swallow them up. To the enemy it proclaims, from the very theatre to which he was looking for evidences of a demoralized Southern sentiment, that the peace which he desires must come by some other means than a shameful popular apostacy on the side of the border.

But gratifying as the result is to the Southern people, and honorable as it is to the sterling population of the good State of North Carolina, the canvass there did present some features very humiliating and mortifying: for it is no less strange than true that the Confederacy at large placed far more faith in the people who were to vote than did the men on either side who conducted the canvass. Patriotic men at a distance would never have entertained the idea that North Carolinians at home could bring themselves to woo overtures of fraternity and friendship with a race that was shooting down their sons in an avowed war of conquest and extermination, if they had not been assured by the associates of HOLDEN that the North Carolinians were capable of such heartless baseness, and warned by the supporters of VANCE that there was danger of the unnatural act. It actually became incumbent upon North Carolina to vindicate herself from infamous imputations, brought against her by her own candidates on both sides. It was, therefore, with extreme reluctance and humiliation that the great majority of her population found themselves under the political necessity, in order to rebuke and put their heel on the traitor HOLDEN, of voting for the trimmer, VANCE.

In itself, the election of Vance reflects no honor upon the State; for his whole canvass, after the first few weeks, was an impeachment of the fidelity of her people to the cause, for which he deserved repudiation rather than endorsement at their hands. It is not from the circumstance that the overwhelming vote was cast for him that it reflects honor or derives value; for the exigencies of the canvass did not permit the introduction of a third candidate true and faithful in opposition to the false ones.— But the result is honorable from the circumstance that the vote was cast against Holden—cast against domestic treason at a moment of public peril—cast for honor and the right in defiance of all selfish appeals for safety and property, in a "time which tried men's souls." The vote was in fact a rebuke to Vance. Under compulsion it was cast for him; but the large majority given was an indignant falsification of his unworthy fears, and a haughty denial of his unfounded aspersions. If his majority had been meagre, it would have proved that his distrust of the people had been justifiable. The very magnitude of this majority proclaimed that he had underrated them, that he was unworthy of them.

The result of this election teaches a lesson of great value, apart from its immediate significance. It proves that when the crisis is great, when the people are roused to think earnestly in a public emergency, when the issue is plainly drawn between performing and shirking a grave, popular duty, they may be implicitly trusted; despite of all false persuasions and sinister influences by which trick, artifice and chicanery may beset them. In North Carolina the case was one of precisely this character; and we find the people exceeding all expectation in the unanimity and astounding emphasis of their vote. That meanest of all the hateful isms of modern politics—Holdenism—they ground under their heel as they would a disgusting worm. They then turn upon Vance with lofty scorn, and cry shame upon him, that he should have dwarfed a great canvass into a petty contest between demagogues; that he should have insulted their intelligence and patriotism by endeavoring to cajole them with the pleas and prevarications of a politician, rather than boldly and sternly invoking them to duty in the elevated accents of a statesman.

The election in North Carolina is more than an event gratifying to Confederate patriotism and honorable to the Confederate cause, for it is one of those infrequent incidents in the history of republicanism which the friend of free institutions may regard with unalloyed complacency. North Carolina had deserved the confidence and good opinion of her sister Confederate States, by the noble contributions which she had rendered to the armies of the Confederacy. Yet her character had been gravely impeached by her own Leaches, Holdens, and even Vances. It had become necessary to teach these unworthy sons that they had slandered the virtue of their mother. The task was humiliating; but she has performed it with a decision and emphasis worthy of her injured honor. Her self-vindication is most triumphant. No act of the war could have been more complete, nor could any event have been more timely or significant in its bearing upon the great crisis, than this election.

COMING IN.—We learn that large numbers of deserters are coming in and reporting to the authorities in different parts of the State, and we trust that the means now being employed to return them to duty will prove effective, and that it will not be long before the last of them are returned to duty. Such as refuse the pardon now offered cannot expect it hereafter. We appeal to the friends and relatives of all such as have been guilty of the crime of desertion, to do everything in their power to return them to duty at once.— Delay will be fatal to these unfortunate men.

A Military Court, which has been in session at Richmond for some time, has adjourned to Salisbury, where a number of cases await investigation.

WAR NEWS.

We received no Petersburg papers on Saturday. The following is from the *Dispatch* of Friday:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF REAMS' STATION, ON THE 25TH ULTIMO.

The following is Gen. A. P. Hill's official report of the battle fought at Ream's station, on the Weldon railroad, on the 25th:

"HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

Colonel: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th at Ream's station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty-one hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty-one hundred stands small arms and thirty-two horses.

My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry is seven hundred and twenty men—killed, wounded and missing. Very respectfully,

A. P. HILL, Lieut. General.

Colonel W. H. Taylor,
Assistant Adjutant General."

THE VALLEY.

The impression still prevails that Gen. Early whipped the enemy on Saturday last near Shepherdstown, though it is not officially confirmed. The fact that the Northern papers say nothing about it, so far from being an indication that no engagement took place, is regarded by many as signifying that the Yankees met with a reverse. With a view of affecting the action at Chicago, they would as readily resort to suppressio veri in this instance as they did to falsehood in the case of the battle at Ream's. The latest advices from the enemy's side refer to the probability of the Confederates abandoning the Shenandoah Valley; but old Jubal knows what he is about, and is wise enough to keep his own counsel.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 2d says:

A letter from an officer in Gen. Early's army to the editors of this paper, dated Monday last, reports a heavy skirmish, on Saturday, in which the enemy lost considerably. No general engagement has yet occurred. The enemy learning that Early was retreating, pursued him, but were ambushed and driven back to Harper's Ferry with a loss estimated at 600. Forty or fifty of their dead were left in our hands and over a hundred prisoners, the most of them wounded. Our loss was seventy-five. The writer, an officer in a position to know whereof he speaks, expresses every confidence in Early's ability to whip Sheridan, and is of the opinion that an early battle will take place.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Mobile *Register* of the 20th ult. says:

We have advices from Camden, Arkansas as late as the 18th of the present month. The camp of the veteran Price was in a great stir.— At last "Old Dad" and his gallant Missourians were unleashed by authority, and their heads were turned toward the promised land. By this time they are on their way in very formidable force, and with the brightest promise of augmenting their numbers at every step of advance into that tyranny-ridden and down-trodden land.— The movement is fraught with the greatest consequence to the general cause, and from what we have seen of the temper of the Missouri people and the fright of the enemy, there are the most cheering reasons to hope for its complete success in the redemption of that glorious and long suffering State.

Gen. Magruder comes from Texas to command the Department left by Gen. Price. Gen. Gano has demolished a regiment of Yankees (blacks) near Fort Smith. Gen. Shelby is already in Missouri with a strong force of cavalry, and his star is "looming up." We look soon for glorious tidings from Missouri. Gen. Rosecrans is calling for six months' men to meet the invasion, but it is believed that seven men will flock to Price's standard where Rosecrans can get one.

[From the Mobile Register of the 27th ult.]

THE ENEMY.

The Yankees have landed in some force at Cedar Point, on the most southerly point of the west coast of the Bay, and half a mile from Fort Powell. This looks like a trial of our strength on our land front. With steady men behind our entrenchments, they will find it a hard road to travel.

It is certain that the enemy has no force adequate to the investment of the city. They will try a sudden dash to scare us out of the city.— The citizens, without the troops, can block that game; for one man inside the works is worth ten outside of them. All engineers pronounce these works the strongest in the Confederacy. The time has come to see what Mobile manhood is made of. We have no doubt it will be found to be of the same stuff that has fought like veterans in Virginia, Charleston and Georgia. Let every man set his house in order, and be ready to "do or die" in a heroic defence of his altar and hearthstone. With this determination we can write for Mobile a memorable place in the history of this memorable struggle.

MISSISSIPPI.

We have cheering tidings of the spirit with which Mississippi is answering to the call of her patriotic Governor. Her men are rushing to arms at the various rendezvous appointed for their assemblage. Numbers have already gone forward to reinforce Gen. Forrest, and several thousand cavalry and infantry are on different points of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, ready to move wherever they are needed. Mobile will get several thousand good bayonets and sharpshooters from the gallant Mississippians if their help should be required. Gov. Watts will have to look to the laurels of Alabama, or Mississippi will beat her in the race of public spirit.

By despatches received yesterday, the enemy under A. J. Smith were moving north toward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We may hear the blast of Forrest's bugles further south before long.

MOBILE.

The *Register* of the 26th says:

So far as the defence of Mobile is concerned, the loss of "Fort Morgan" amounts to nothing material, after "Gaines" and "Powell" had passed into the hands of the enemy. The most that can be said of it is that it is a convenience to the enemy to hold Fort Morgan, as it increases his facilities for passing his heavy ships in and out of the Bay. But being in possession of Fort Gaines and Grant's Pass, formerly commanded by Fort Powell, he had all the command of the bay, without Fort Morgan, that was essential to his military operations against the city. It is therefore the extreme of childishness to indulge in a moment's despondency over the loss of Fort Morgan, for it counts nothing in the game that is to be played out 27 miles this side of it. That game we have in our own hands, and we can only lose it by the [illegible] which has been displayed on the lower line. [illegible], that [illegible] of this easy success of the enemy down the bay is calculated to discourage. But this effect will only be produced on those who are given to stampeding at imaginary dangers. On the more manly class, in which the emergency of this war happily enables us to embrace the great body of the men of the South, the natural effect will be to harden their resolutions and inspire their courage to higher deeds of self defence. Besides the sacred duty of defending their homes, these men will also feel that it is incumbent upon them to wipe out the stain on the Confederate escutcheon, attached to it by the easy triumphs of the enemy on the outer line.

CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of the 2d says:

Since our last report seventy-eight shots have been fired at Fort Sumter and forty shots at the city.— Batteries Simkins and Cheves have kept up a steady fire on the enemy's working parties at their new battery on Schooner Creek, firing some fifty-seven shots.

The Yankees made another futile attempt last night to blow up Fort Sumter, but failed, the torpedo exploding about three hundred yards from the fort.

There is no change in the fleet.

The only life lost yesterday by the enemy's shells was that of an unfortunate cow. A negro was severely, but not dangerously wounded by a fragment of shell.

"How to Pay the Rent."

We have somewhere seen this advice graciously displayed on show bills, and we suppose those who paid for a seat in the "pit" got the worth of their money in the information that was imparted in the matter of rent, but "how to pay the rent" will be a serious matter next year. How high rents will go here, in Raleigh, we don't know, but at Macon it is a matter of much concern. The *Confederate* says:

Certain landlords have become so exorbitant in their rents for the ensuing year that serious difficulties threaten to arise from their attempts at extortion. There are men in the city who have families to provide for, and who will not peacefully see their wives and little ones turned into the street. Should men so situated resort to [illegible] and the matter go into the courts, we doubt if the extortionate house owners will get much satisfaction.

There is no doubt that the heavy taxes levied on real estate and the enhanced price of provisions, justify a heavy rise in rents, but these form no excuse for asking from three hundred to a thousand per cent advance. These high prices demanded by certain landlords is an effort to extort money from the necessities of an already overburdened people. It is the act of a man, who, seeing a starving wretch unable to help himself, demands all that he has, for a slice of bread.— Such men are a disgrace to any community, and are worse enemies to the cause of the South than the vilest Yankee who ever marched on our soil, gun in hand.

We are glad to state for the fair fame of Macon that all the landlords of the city do not belong to the accursed race of extortioners. We know of some cases where landlords and tenants have settled their business to the satisfaction of both—the landlord asking a reasonable and remunerative advance and the tenant cheerfully paying it.

In some cases, tenants rather than be turned into the street, have consented to pay the exorbitant rent demanded, hardly knowing whether the combined labor of themselves and families will enable them to procure the money. What is the result? A feeling of bitter hatred is engendered in the heart of the tenant against the man who has taken advantage of his love for his wife and children to extort from him every dollar he can possibly make. Does the landlord remember that when his houses are in danger from fire, this tenant will lend no hand to quench the flames?

Some citizens have urged upon us the propriety of calling a public meeting to take the matter of rents under consideration, and to publish the price of houses for the past year and the rent demanded now, together with the names of those to whom the houses belong. In this way the public at large will be enabled to see what men are guilty of extortion, and to brand with ignominy these harpies who would gorge themselves upon the "sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave." We will willingly publish communications on the subject, only asking that they be short and to the point.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The Ashville *News* of the 1st says:

They have had lively time over the border for some days. John Morgan came down among them, and there was a scatterment of Union savers, bushwhackers and thieves. Hiding places were at a premium, and the service of father Abraham at a discount. John stitched around for a few days, when the inevitable Wheeler, fresh from the fields of Railroad destruction, made his appearance on the scene. He came up south of Knoxville, and crossed the river between Knoxville and Strawberry Plains, with a mighty host of "critter companies," fully prepared for mischief. He then started on a circumbendibus around to the north of Knoxville, when their faces will be turned westward; and further this deponent saith not, except that by listening attentively you may hear of [illegible] in a few days. It is said Wheeler threw a few shells into Knoxville, just to wake them up and let them know they had not been forgotten.

Gen. Vaughn, who has been assigned to the command of East Tennessee, was at Jonesboro' a few days since, moving down the country with his Brigade. Vaughn is a good officer, and a very proper man to deal with the scoundrels who have been lording it over the people of E. Tennessee. Some weeks since Gen. Vaughn's wife and daughter were arrested at their home in Monroe county, by the Lincoln authorities, and sent to a Northern prison. If John C. Vaughn don't make the authors of this cowardly brutality howl for it, then we do not know him.

We learn that many Union families are leaving East Tennessee, bag and baggage, and going to the Northwest. Let them go.

MOORE COUNTY.—The *Carolinian* of the 3rd says:

We learn that "our forces" have succeeded in capturing the notorious Jones, who broke Greensboro' jail, and have him now secure and fast.— A number of the deserters are surrendering themselves to the troops, and it is expected that many more will do so during this and next week.

CASUALTIES IN THE 47TH REGIMENT.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

HEAD'QRS. 47TH N. C. REG'T,
August 28th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please publish the following list of casualties of this regiment in the battle at Reams' Station on the 25th inst.

Field and Staff none.

Killed: Color bearer A Denton. Color sergt W B Perry.

Company A—Wounded: Lieut Thomas Westray, severely, in thigh; sergt Stone, arm severely; sergt Warren, shoulder, slightly; W H Perry, shoulder, slight; J [illegible] thigh.

Company B—Killed: M T Arnold. Wounded: L S Allen, over eye; sergt Jones, hand, finger amputated.

Company C—Wounded: J Haley, finger amputated; A Adams, left shoulder, severe.

Company D—Wounded: Granberry Batts, bowels, severe.

Company E—Wounded: Privates J P Bailey, bowels, severe; D A Morgan, hip, severe; J S Cope, arm slightly; J D Richardson, [illegible]; A Ferguson, hand, slight.

Company F—Wounded: Private M Evans, thigh, severe.

Company G—Wounded: Sergt R Moore, thigh, severe; Private J Overton, [illegible], by falling off a limb.

Company H—Wounded: Sergt W C Stronach, shoulder, severe; N Thompson, shoulder, severe; J Scott, leg amputated; H [illegible], thigh severe; D Dunn, bowels, arm and thigh, severe.

Company I—Wounded: Capt J W Brown, right thigh amputated; private W O Brown, in groins, severe; W S Watts, thigh severe; G H Roshell, arm, W Carpenter, shoulder, severe.

Company K—Wounded: Lieut F L Purcell, right arm resected of humerus; Corpl Love, thigh, slight.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed & Wounded 34; Missing none.

Where all did so well, and where so much was accomplished, it is difficult to mention individual cases of gallantry without injury to others; but a few were so conspicuous that they cannot be overlooked. After the ensign and color corporal were both shot down on the charge, Lieut Thomas Taylor, Co. K, seized the colors, bore them to the enemy's fortifications and planted them there.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Willie D. Jones, Company I, at the head of a squad of men, leaped the captured works and [illegible] a considerable body of the enemy and a battery, [illegible]. With this squad of men, he captured many prisoners and the battery.

Private Robert Mabry, Co G slew a Yankee Major in single combat on refusing to surrender.

W. C. LANKFORD,
Major commanding 47th N. C. Regiment.

THE HOME GUARD.

Forsyth is one of the counties in this State, it seems to us, which comes in for its full share of troubles, resulting mainly from a misrepresentation as to her position of loyalty to the government. We are certain that there is no county in the State where the soldiers' families are better provided for, and where the laws of the Country and State are more quietly obeyed, than in Forsyth, yet it seems a few men who are apparently writhing under the scorpion lash of a guilty conscience, have made representations to the State authorities, causing the present state of affairs among us.

For the past ten days, the Home Guard of this county, (with less exemptions than the Legislature provided for) has been in service, at this one of the buisiest seasons of the year. The whole county has been thoroughly ransacked in search of deserters and conscripts, who failed to report at the proper time, and we believe some ten or twelve have been arrested, mostly soldiers whose furloughs had expired, and but few regular deserters, the remainder of those reported absent from their posts, having been driven to the neighboring counties, so that at this time, we believe there are but few deserters remaining in Forsyth. Report says that several squads of deserters have crossed the Yadkin river, at various shoaly points, thus avoiding the public fords and ferries which have been, more or less, closely guarded recently.

The Guard went into this campaign with the proper spirit, and it is not their fault that more deserters have not been arrested. At this season of the year, when hiding is an easy matter, it seems to us that, unless the Home Guard of every county in the State is called out simultaneously, it is useless to continue the search. We are fully satisfied that, at this season, the farmers particularly can benefit the country more if left at home to attend to their business, than when engaged in the fruitless search after deserters.

We hope the authorities will duly consider the premises, as many of our farmers have not yet threshed their wheat, the second crop of hay is to make, the ground for seeding wheat to be put in order, fodder to pull, &c, &c. It is an admitted fact that, as a general thing, the early seeding of wheat ensures the best crop, and in the absence of so many persons from the farms in the army, the progress of all work is very much retarded.

We believed, when the order was issued, that the calling of the Home Guard "into the field," *en masse* was useless, and would cause much inconvenience to the people,—yet it has been done, and of course the people will quietly submit to be kept under arms for an indefinite period of time.

We do not envy those who have been instrumental in bringing about this state of affairs, causing such serious disturbance among the industrial pursuits of the county. The impression generally prevails that the state of affairs in this county has been misrepresented to the State authorities, so as to induce them to call out the Home Guard for the "execution of the laws," when in fact the Guard is merely engaged in hunting deserters and recusant conscripts. True, a barn has been burnt and other depredations committed, but they have not been so frequent, nor the peace and quiet of the country threatened in such a manner as to demand or require the whole available force of the county under arms, as in case of a rebellion or insurrection.

We fear evil counsels have prevailed at Raleigh, and we hope the matter will be thoroughly investigated for the benefit of the aggrieved citizens of Forsyth.

We would again entreat all who have deserted from the army, or who are absent without leave, to embrace the opportunity and return to their posts, before the time of pardon offered expires.—*Salem Press.*

We learn that quite a battle ensued, the other day, on the arrest of certain delinquents from the army in Lexington. Several shots were interchanged, but no serious results followed. The party were captured and safely conveyed to the proper authorities.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

Is it possible that deserters band together for resistance in South Carolina? There is no Holden, no *Standard*, no "Progress," no "Peace men" or Conservative party there. We are appalled at the wonderful announcement.

The reported riot in New Orleans, against the draft is without foundation.